

Internal Pentest

Executive Summary

Sample Internal Pentest
H3 Sample Account
May 24, 2024



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Summary

Started	May 24, 2024, 9:08 PM UTC	Initiated by	Horizon 3 AI	NodeZero IP	10.0.227.200
Completed	May 24, 2024, 9:43 PM UTC	For client	H3 Sample Account	Hosts Assessed	118
Duration	34m				

895 Attack Paths Exploited	716 Weaknesses Found	723 Credentials Compromised	1K Protected Data Items	84 Hosts Compromised
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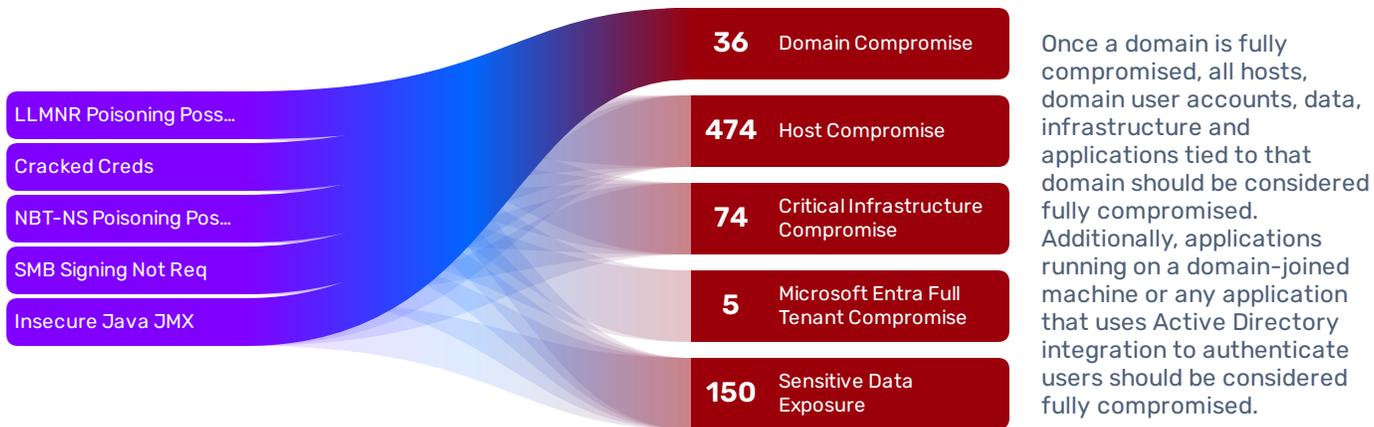
Overall Exposure Level: **Critical**

This exposure level stems from finding and exploiting **critical weaknesses** in the network, leading to **Domain Compromise, Business Email Compromise, and AWS User/Role Compromise**. 84 hosts, or **71% of hosts** in scope, were compromised.

To reduce the exposure level, remediate the weaknesses that led to the greatest impacts and compromised hosts. To further improve cyber resilience, implement the security policy recommendations provided to address any systemic issues affecting the environment as a whole.



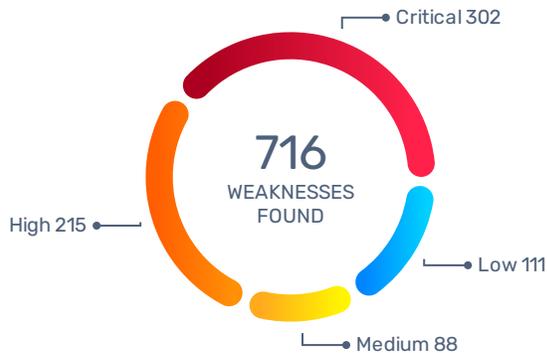
Top Impacts



Top impacts found along the 895 attack paths exploited during the pentest:

- Domain Compromise:** Compromised the domain administrator accounts for administrator, Administrator, a-jsmith, and cbr-user in domain POD04.EXAMPLE.INTERNAL. These accounts have unlimited access within the domain and can perform sensitive actions such as reading all employee email, accessing business data, or disabling the entire company's access to the network.
- Domain Compromise:** Compromised the domain administrator accounts for admin1, administrator, and 5 other accounts in domain SMOKE.NET. These accounts have unlimited access within the domain and can perform sensitive actions such as reading all employee email, accessing business data, or disabling the entire company's access to the network.
- Domain Compromise:** Discovered and exploited critical vulnerabilities affecting domain controller 10.0.4.1 (dc01.pod04.example.internal) and domain controller 10.0.4.2 (dc02.pod04.example.internal) in domain POD04.EXAMPLE.INTERNAL. Domain controllers are highly privileged machines that control identity and access management for the entire organization. By compromising the domain controller, NodeZero effectively gained unrestricted access to all hosts, credentials, and business data in the organization connected to the domain.

Top Weaknesses



WEAKNESSES BY CATEGORY



Fix the weaknesses from the most impactful weakness types found during the pentest:

- H3-2021-0034: LLMNR Poisoning Possible** affecting host 10.0.227.51 and 234 other hosts. A captured hash credential can be cracked offline to discover the plaintext password for reuse on other systems or the hash can be relayed and used to access other systems as well. Likewise, a captured plaintext credential can be immediately used to access other systems. The weakness was leveraged in **235 attack paths** leading to **Domain Compromise, Ransomware Exposure, and 7 other impacts**.
- H3-2021-0020: Cracked Creds** affecting a cleartext password for it_support and 195 other credentials. An attacker can openly maneuver throughout an environment and access information if a password is compromised. The weakness was leveraged in **193 attack paths** leading to **Domain Compromise, Microsoft Entra Full Tenant Compromise, and 6 other impacts**.
- H3-2021-0035: NBT-NS Poisoning Possible** affecting host 10.0.227.51 and 165 other hosts. A captured hash credential can be cracked offline to discover the plaintext password and also be relayed for reuse on other systems. Likewise, a captured plaintext credential can be immediately used to access other systems. The weakness was leveraged in **166 attack paths** leading to **Domain Compromise, Microsoft Entra Full Tenant Compromise, and 6 other impacts**.

Systemic Issues

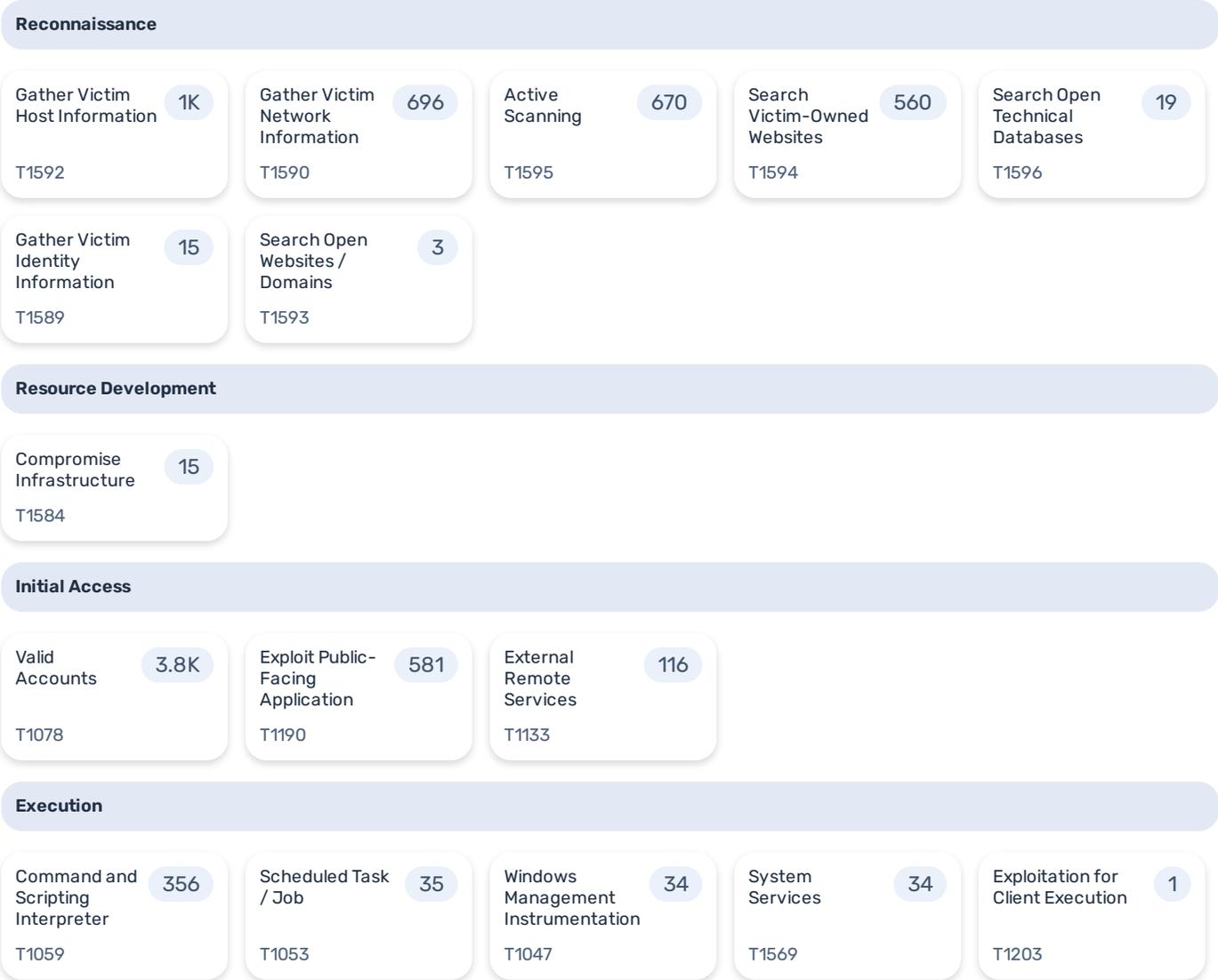
Issue	Policy Recommendation
<p>Credential Reuse</p> <p>21</p> <p>Hosts that NodeZero compromised by reusing local administrator passwords</p>	<p>Implement LAPS</p> <p>Microsoft's Local Administrator Password Solution (LAPS) centralizes management of local admin passwords in Active Directory for all domain-joined machines. LAPS ensures all local admin passwords are unique and random, eliminating this form of credential reuse as an attack vector.</p>
<p>Critical Vulnerabilities</p> <p>48</p> <p>Hosts that NodeZero compromised via CISA known exploited vulnerabilities, including domain controllers and VMware vCenter servers</p>	<p>Improve Vulnerability Management</p> <p>Known exploited vulnerabilities should be patched or mitigated in an efficient manner to make it harder for attackers to achieve initial access or move laterally through an environment.</p>
<p>Unmanaged Data</p> <p>406K</p> <p>Files that NodeZero found to be accessible to anonymous users</p>	<p>Classify and Protect Data</p> <p>Data in large network file shares should be classified based on sensitivity and restricted to users on a least-privilege basis.</p>

NodeZero identified important systemic issues affecting the overall environment. Addressing these issues will improve the environment's resilience to future cyber attacks.

- Credential Reuse:** NodeZero compromised 21 hosts by reusing local administrator passwords. Microsoft's Local Administrator Password Solution (LAPS) centralizes management of local admin passwords in Active Directory for all domain-joined machines. LAPS ensures all local admin passwords are unique and random, eliminating this form of credential reuse as an attack vector.
- Critical Vulnerabilities:** NodeZero compromised 48 hosts via CISA known exploited vulnerabilities, including domain controllers and VMware vCenter servers. Known exploited vulnerabilities should be patched or mitigated in an efficient manner to make it harder for attackers to achieve initial access or move laterally through an environment.
- Unmanaged Data:** NodeZero found 405,804 files to be accessible to anonymous users. Data in large network file shares should be classified based on sensitivity and restricted to users on a least-privilege basis.

MITRE

This diagram illustrates the actions of NodeZero, as they pertain to MITRE tactics and techniques. Each tile indicates how many attack modules were used for a given technique during the pentest. A total of **29,763 attack modules** employed **72 techniques** across **13 MITRE tactics**.



Persistence

Account Manipulation

13

T1098

Create Account

2

T1136

Privilege Escalation

Exploitation for Privilege Escalation

68

T1068

Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism

16

T1548

Valid Accounts

11

T1078

Access Token Manipulation

1

T1134

Defense Evasion

Indicator Removal on Host

23

T1070

Credential Access

Unsecured Credentials

5.6K

T1552

Brute Force

1.2K

T1110

OS Credential Dumping

340

T1003

Exploitation for Credential Access

187

T1212

Credentials from Password Stores

116

T1555

Steal or Forge Kerberos Tickets

41

T1558

Forced Authentication

13

T1187

Steal Application Access Token

6

T1528

Adversary-in-the-Middle

1

T1557

Discovery

Network Service Scanning

1.4K

T1046

Software Discovery

701

T1518

Account Discovery

576

T1087

Permission Groups Discovery

554

T1069

Remote System Discovery

537

T1018

System Information Discovery

411

T1082

Cloud Infrastructure Discovery

173

T1580

Network Share Discovery

150

T1135

File and Directory Discovery

143

T1083

Cloud Service Discovery

127

T1526

System Owner / User Discovery

113

T1033

System Service Discovery

90

T1007

Container and Resource Discovery

53

T1613

Process Discovery

42

T1057

Domain Trust Discovery

32

T1482

Group Policy Discovery

32

T1615

System Network Configuration Discovery

22

T1016

Password Policy Discovery

5

T1201

System Network Connections Discovery

4

T1049

Cloud Storage Object Discovery

1

T1619

Lateral Movement

Remote Services

3.1K

T1021

Use Alternate Authentication Material

1.1K

T1550

Exploitation of Remote Services

608

T1210

Lateral Tool Transfer

248

T1570

Collection

Data from Network Shared Drive

1.5K

T1039

Screen Capture

425

T1113

Data from Cloud Storage Object

371

T1530

Data from Local System

69

T1005

Automated Collection

41

T1119

Data from Information Repositories

39

T1213

Archive Collected Data

32

T1560

Data from Configuration Repository

6

T1602

Email Collection

3

T1114

Adversary-in-the-Middle

1

T1557

Command and Control

Application Layer Protocol

567

T1071

Non-Application Layer Protocol

328

T1095

Encrypted Channel

249

T1573

Non-Standard Port

249

T1571

Impact

Data Manipulation

36

T1565

Account Access Removal

1

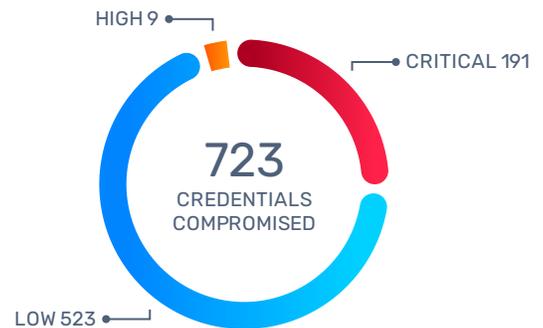
T1531

Top Credentials

10 CRITICAL **cbr-user@10.0.4.129:445 10.0.4.130:445 10.0.4...**
DOMAIN ADMIN

10 CRITICAL **jsmith@10.0.220.52:445 10.0.220.53:445 10.0....**
DOMAIN USER

10 CRITICAL **it_support**



As illustrated by severity, the pentest discovered **723 credentials** in total, with **191 CRITICAL credentials**. The most impactful credentials likely contribute to the most critical attack paths.